

# **Engineering Investigation of Information Integration Display (IID) Integration with Platform Systems**

## *Final Report*

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## Abstract

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This project investigated the feasibility and level of effort in acquiring the data required by the Information Integration Display (IID) system from current and near-future submarine systems. An IID Information Matrix is presented that describes 183 unique information types needed by the IID. For each of these, we identify potential submarine system source(s), recommend method(s) to make this information available to the IID, and list properties, both as needed by the IID and as available from the source. Recommendations for providing information to the IID include: i) developing an interface to CCS 876 Unicast data, ii) developing remote devices at four key locations, networked to the IID, to facilitate manual data collection and planning activities and provide the only feasible source of such data for the IID, iii) separate downloading of systems' "a priori" data (e.g., charts from SHINNADS Dual Monitor (SDM)) to the IID, iv) maintaining history data in the IID, and v) manual data entry into IID where appropriate. Based on the completed IID Information Matrix, we identify several issues and suggest appropriate solutions. Finally, we describe any outstanding issues and recommend the way ahead.

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# 1 Project Goals

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## 1.1 Objectives

Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC) Atlantic has conducted a Cognitive Work Analysis (CWA) for key Victoria Class Submarine (VCS) Control Room personnel, leading to the design of the Information Integration Display (IID) to bring relevant data together onto a single screen that is formatted to support Command decisions.

This project will investigate the feasibility, likely level of effort required and constraints of acquiring the data required by the IID system from the submarine information systems. The aim of this contract is to determine the scale of the integration work required to connect the developed IID display to current and near-future submarine information systems, primarily the Submarine Command and Control System (CCS 876), but secondarily the Central Surveillance System (CSS), Autopilot, Bathymetric Sampling System (BSS), and other systems as appropriate, to provide the required data to the display system.

Where required inputs are not readily available or are available from relevant sources, recommendations on the scope and feasibility of work required to obtain data will be determined.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of this study is constrained by the following assumptions:

1. The information requirements of the IID are as identified in the Government Furnished Information (GFI) provided to Lockheed Martin Canada (LMC) by DRDC Atlantic, primarily references [1], [2] and [3].
2. In conjunction with the project Scientific Authority, it was decided to limit consideration of future information systems to systems already out for contract. As for soon to be obsolete systems, like the legacy Autopilot and legacy Surveillance System, LMC emphasized instead their planned replacements, the next generation Autopilot and CSS, respectively.
3. In determining the systems from which the required IID information is available, if multiple options exist, preference will likely be given to systems not yet implemented, where there may be the greatest likelihood of influencing system design to accommodate necessary changes to support the IID.
4. Throughout the report, we refer to SHINNADS Dual Monitor (SDM). Unless specified otherwise, we are not making any distinction between it and related system names like “SHINNADS” and “Electronic Chart Precision Integrated Navigation System (ECPINS)”.

## 2 Methodology

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In order to fulfil the project objectives, the project investigations were conducted in the following primary tasks:

1. Task 1 – Identify the information types needed for the IID.
2. Task 2 – Investigate potential sources for the information types, and specify the properties of the information types both as used by the IID and as produced by the sources.
3. Task 3 – Based on the findings of the first two tasks, identify problems and recommend potential solutions.

The results of Tasks 1 and 2 were recorded in the “IID Information Matrix” described in more detail in Section 3.1.

The specific methodology used for each of these tasks is described in the following sub-sections.

### 2.1 Task 1 – Identify the Information Types Needed for IID

As a starting point for defining information types needed by the IID, we listed in the IID Information Matrix (see Section 3.1) all the “Information Requirement” items from the IID Area description tables in the IID Design Document (reference [1]).

These items were revised to provide more accurate definitions and descriptions. New items alluded to or implicit in the Design Document, which had been omitted from the IID Area description tables, were added.

The “Virtual Victoria Data Model” (reference [2]), “Assumptions and Specifications Matrix” (reference [3]), and a DRDC Atlantic demonstration to LMC of the prototype IID were used to augment and revise the list of information types.

Finally, the complete list of information types composed from the preceding steps included many redundant items. These were identified as such to create a list of unique information types. In the IID Information Matrix, each of the unique information types were numbered consecutively in the order listed; redundant information types were shaded blue and left unnumbered.

### 2.2 Task 2 – Investigate Sources and Properties of the Information Types Needed for IID

To the extent possible from the IID documentation made available to LMC (references [1], [2] and [3]), the properties of the information types as needed by the IID were entered in the IID Information Matrix. These properties included units, resolution, and allowed staleness. Originally, it had been planned to include “accuracy” of the information as required by the IID as one of the properties to consider. However, the IID design documents made available for this



study did not provide sufficient insight into this property to make it worth including in the IID Information Matrix. Furthermore, although “allowed staleness” was included in the IID Information Matrix, there was not much information on this property either in the IID design documents provided.

LMC identified potential source(s) of the various information types specified in the IID Information Matrix, determined if and how this information could be made available to the IID, and in the case of multiple sources for an information type, suggested the prioritization (Low, Medium, High) of the sources to utilize.

Finally, we populated the various fields in the IID Information Matrix regarding the properties of the information types as available from the source. The properties used are described in more detail in Section 3.1. Originally, it had been planned to include “accuracy” of the information produced by the source as one of the properties, but this was omitted because: i) there is often little or no information available on the accuracy of the source; ii) when information is available, it often tends to be Classified, whereas it was intended to keep the report Unclassified, and iii) some information types involve multiple systems (e.g., contact bearing, which could come from bow sonar, flank/towed array sonar, passive ranging sonar, periscope, or ESM), each of which would have a different accuracy.

In elaborating on the various properties on the IID information types, if the details of a property are not known or unavailable to LMC, it is marked as “Unk” (unknown). Sometimes, a particular property is not relevant to a particular IID information type, in which case it is marked as “N/A” (not applicable).

## **2.3 Task 3 – Identify Problems and Recommend Solutions**

Based on the IID Information Matrix completed in Task 1 and Task 2, we identified various potential problems and observations, including:

1. Issues or complications related to the suggested source for an IID information type, including where no practical source is available.
2. Cautions, considerations or issues related to suggested methods to make the information available from a source to the IID, including the feasibility of these methods.
3. Incompatibilities between the IID and source properties related to an IID information type, e.g., where IID uses units for data different than the data is provided by the source.

These problems and observations are listed in Table 1. For each of these problems and observations, also shown in Table 1 is LMC’s recommended solution.

## 3 Results

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Detailed information about each specific IID information type are provided in the IID Information Matrix described in Section 3.1. Recommended sources and methods to make the data available to the IID are described for each IID information type as part of the matrix. However, the general themes that emerged from the matrix regarding the sources for these IID information types are described in Section 3.2. Finally, Section 3.3 lists issues observed from the IID Information Matrix, and provides a recommended means to resolve these issues.

### 3.1 IID Information Matrix

The results of Task 1 and Task 2 investigations were recorded in an IID Information Matrix, as per Annex A.

In the first two columns of the IID Information Matrix:

1. “No.” is the number assigned to each unique information type.
2. “IID Info Definition” is the description of the information type identified in Task 1.

The properties of the information type as currently assumed or used by the IID are specified in the IID Information Matrix in the following columns:

1. “IID Display Ref (Area)” indicates the specific IID Display Area that uses the indicated information type.
2. “Units” specifies the units needed by the IID.
3. “Resolution” is the least significant value of the information that is needed by the IID.
4. “Allowed Staleness” is intended to be the elapsed time before a refresh of the information type is required, as expected by the IID.
5. The first “Comment” column addresses notes and issues about the information type pertaining to its use by the IID.

The properties of an information type in the submarine systems that can provide the information type are specified in the IID Information Matrix as follows:

1. “Submarine System” is a potential submarine system source for the information type. Primary consideration was given to systems that have feasible “Potential Method(s) to Transfer Info to IID”, as identified in the subsequent field in the IID Information Matrix.
2. “Publish/Subscribe Done” is specified as “Yes” if the identified system currently has a means to broadcast or make the data available for distribution, and “No” otherwise.

3. “Transmission Format” is the means by which the information type is transmitted, specified only when the previous “Publish/Subscribe Done” field is specified affirmatively.
4. “Potential Method(s) to Transfer Info to IID” are LMC’s suggestions for means whereby the indicated information type could be made available to the IID. LMC considered what it believed to be the most promising methods to provide data to the IID, with the least impact on systems and least requirement for engineering change.
5. “Time Between Data Refresh Within System” is the time between successive specifications of the data relevant to the information type as it is generated within the source system.
6. “Update Rate of Info Sent From System” is the rate at which data relevant to the information type is sent from the system.
7. “Units” specifies the units in which the information type is made available by the source.
8. “Resolution” is the least significant value of the information type data that is provided by the source.
9. “Security Designation” is the security level of the information type data provided by the source.
10. “Constraints” are special considerations, assumptions or limitations relevant to the information type that exist for the indicated submarine system source for that data.
11. “Prioritization of Multiple Systems” is LMC’s recommendation for the relative prioritization of the potential submarine system sources for the information type. Typically, this will be specified as “Low”, “Medium”, or “High”.
12. The second “Comment” column addresses notes and issues about the information type pertaining to the designated submarine system source for the information type.

In the IID Information Matrix, the purple text in the “IID Info Definition” column shows changes to, or new information types that were not listed in, the information requirement tables in the IID Design Document. The purple text in the first “Comment” column elaborates on the changes or additions made to the list of information types, or points out assumptions to be confirmed or questions to be answered by DRDC Atlantic. The blue shaded rows are information items from the IID Design document that were already covered by a similar information type elsewhere in the matrix, from one of the other IID display Areas. Each of the unique information types in the Information Matrix is assigned a number (the blue shaded rows, indicating redundant information types, are unnumbered).

### **3.2 General Comments on IID Information Sources**

Sources specific to each IID information type are provided in the IID Information Matrix. The following are general observations and comments from consideration of all these IID information types.

1. As indicated in the IID Information Matrix, a substantial portion of the information types are not currently routinely broadcast or otherwise routinely receivable by IID. This includes sonars, ESM, and many other systems that pass data to CCS 876. To make information available directly from the systems that do pass information to CCS 876 would require significant engineering changes (ECs) to these individual systems. Alternatively, all this information can be provided from one source, CCS 876, with very minimal change. Specifically, CCS 876 has a “Unicast” capability already existing that provides real-time broadcast of all Data Gathering System (DGS) data generated by CCS 876. DGS data includes most of the relevant information from all these reporting systems. It is accessible from a simple Ethernet connection (to existing ports) on a CCS 876 console, and setup/specification at CCS 876 of the appropriate IP address at IID of the port to receive the data. The only required work to access the data is the development of an interface module at the IID that would receive the DGS data, interpret it (DGS data is sent in a defined message format, as per references [5], [6]), and parse it appropriately for IID.
2. Not all CCS 876 data is intrinsically Classified. However, in the context of an operational submarine, it is expected that in general CCS 876 data, particularly the Unicast data, will be Classified.
3. For the most part, there is currently no routine connection or access to repositories of historical data relevant to the historical information types (e.g., Nos. 72, 97, 113 in the IID Information Matrix). For example, some systems do accumulate history data, but typically extensive engineering changes to these systems would be required both to access and broadcast such data. Consequently, it is not currently practical to supply data for the historical information types (i.e., the complete record of all older data) directly from the submarine systems. Instead, it is recommended that the IID maintain a historical database of relevant data based on the accumulation of “real time” versions of such data that is provided from various sources to the IID.
4. There is a variety of “a priori” data (charts, tables, reference documents, threat sheets, etc.) that is the basis for data needed by various IID information types. Given the lack of current or easily implemented methods to provide most such “a priori” data directly from various submarine systems to IID, it is recommended to find alternative means to make such information available to IID. The most obvious solution is to simply separately load the “a priori” data into the IID as well as the relevant submarine systems. This would of course necessitate the development of IID modules to hold and read these databases, and format data to be used according to the same criteria and conditions as the systems on which the “a priori” data was originally installed. To some extent, this may involve replicating the same conditions, or knowledge of these conditions, as on the submarine system at the IID in order for the IID to use the same “a priori” data. In some cases, where the “a priori” data is hard-copy (e.g., paper charts, manuals), it may be necessary to convert this data to a format that can be used by the IID.
5. There are several IID information types that are used to define scale or parameters for IID display graphics, or control aspects of the IID displays (e.g., Nos. 19, 20, 26, 27, 135, 136, 181). These have been designated “IID Control Input” in the Source field in the IID Information Matrix. If these IID information types are intended to be dynamic and cannot be hard coded into the IID software, they would need to be done as manual inputs into the IID as

part of IID control. If the IID intends to vary the values for these information types based on observed conditions, then knowledge of some of the other routinely sent IID information types that characterize these conditions may be required. On the other hand, in most instances, these parameters remain at the total discretion of IID operators, and require no information from submarine systems.

6. There are several IID information types (e.g., Nos. 7, 21, 23, 28, 34–37, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 76, 81, 88–90, 101, 102, 120, 134, 137–139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 150) that in the IID Information Matrix have Submarine System designated as “Command Input” and Potential Method to Transfer Info to IID designated as “Manual Input”. They involve Command decisions and choices for information types like planned speed, depth, etc. that are not recorded electronically on any submarine system. Consequently, they would need to be manually entered into the IID. It is possible the collection/recording of this data could be accomplished via the “remote device” approach described in item 7.
7. There are many IID information types, specifically those in the IID Information Matrix that have Source specified as “Manual Data Collection” (e.g., Nos. 3–6, 10, 11, 100, 152–163, 167, 173, 174) or “Planning Inputs” (e.g., Nos. 121–132), which aren’t really tied to any current submarine system, and for which the only feasible method to make data available to the IID would be through manual input. However, we do believe it is possible to greatly improve the methods by which this data is collected or produced that would make it considerably easier for the IID to acquire this information. The current necessity for manual data entry and the quantity of information involved is overwhelming to be completed in just one location. We recommended the introduction of new “remote devices” (e.g., tablet, laptop) to collect and produce the desired data at the locations on the submarine where the relevant activities are most productively conducted. We see four primary functionalities/locations of use for these remote devices:
  - a. CO’s unit for Command inputs, which could be used in the CO’s cabin (with portability as required). In addition to providing Command with the tools to plan missions and schedule events, this remote access will allow the CO to relay night orders, broadcast routine and communication plans, navigational ETAs, mission orders, CO intentions, tactical primary/secondary objectives, and snort routines.
  - b. A unit for Nav O, Ops O, and trainee inputs, which could be used in the Wardroom. Much of the planning for inshore operations is currently done on paper charts. The remote device could serve as a more effective mission planning tool, allowing the CO and trainees to plan undisturbed, save and present their Command briefings, and make results available to IID as appropriate.
  - c. Chief and PO’s (C&PO’s) unit for mechanical, electrical, Combat Systems Engineer’s inputs, which could be used in the C&PO’s Mess. Currently, much of the information that is needed by the IID is recorded on “tally boards” with grease markers. Mechanical information such as fresh water, fuel supplies, and battery dips (which would be used to calculate and update battery endurance estimates based on current speeds) are recorded in logs outside of the C&PO’s Mess, which is also the ship’s damage control centre “HQ1”. Combat system defects, repairs, and system degraded implications could also be entered at this location and transmitted to the IID for display to Command. This would replace

paper logs/records as this information could be saved and backed up. In a damage control situation, access to appropriate damage control cards could be provided at the remote device. The IID in this situation could be updated from this unit, providing the CO with vital real time float, move, and fight data. As well, check lists such as Open Up for Dive, Smoke Clearance, and Damage Control Checks could also be entered at this location and displayed on the IID.

- d. A Sound Room unit for sensors, tactical and classification inputs, as well as RCN range prediction software. The remote entry device would produce a ray path plot and along with the COI's detection/the sub's evasion depth based on the current bathy could immediately be transmitted to the IID display. The unit would also allow for real time contact classification details to be directly passed to the IID and enhance the Sound Room record keeping abilities by allowing their data to be saved to a file. Other information that could be saved would eliminate the necessity for Sound Room contact and tape recording logs. COI threat sheets, next bathy, atmosphere monitoring, and EW danger levels would be entered at the Sound Room location.

These remote devices would be loaded with relevant "a priori" information and new applications to support specific activities heretofore largely manual and paper-based. For example, an ECPINS-like capability for chart data would likely be required on the CO and Wardroom units. These devices could be networked as appropriate (i.e., to the IID to exchange information). This scheme has the potential to make the IID a hub for planning results and a display point for what is currently numerous paper records.

Transitioning such activities to a remote device would make them more efficient, more accurate, allow a detailed, consistent, permanent record to be maintained, and provide a simple means to provide information needed by the IID but likely not otherwise easily available to it. The remote devices would also reduce the personnel traffic in the Control Room. Effort would be required to define and develop the applications for the appropriate remote devices, and define and implement the appropriate network connections to IID. However, the network requirements would be fairly minimal, and could be integrated with other required network infrastructure upgrades being planned for the submarines. Lockheed Martin has been involved in such network studies, as per reference [7]. Furthermore, there would be negligible impact on other current submarine systems, and no need for potentially complicated and costly ECs to these systems.

8. There did not appear to be any explicit mention of the use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) in the information types elaborated in reference [1], apart from how they could be used to contribute to general contact related information types (e.g., contact position). Currently on the submarine, AIS data is received, but not systematically integrated (apart from possible manual input) into the contact data processed by CCS 876. When used, a dedicated AIS view/layer is presented (e.g., on SDM). Consequently, in the definition of IID information types in the IID Information Matrix, a separate AIS IID information type was included, and it is recommended that it be incorporated in the Area 4 display as an independent layer. Since the AIS data is not integrated into CCS 876 contacts, it is probably not productive, and perhaps even misleading, for the IID to attempt to associate or fuse the AIS data with current CCS 876 contact data as part of the contact-related IID information types (for position,

course, speed, etc.). A suitable AIS interface would need to be developed for the IID, and IID displays appropriately updated to incorporate AIS data as suggested.

### 3.3 Analysis of IID Information Matrix

Table 1 below describes some of the principal issues (and their recommended solutions) from the IID Information Matrix. The IID Information Matrix should be examined directly for the discussion of issues relevant to each individual IID information type.

*Table 1: Issues from Information Matrix and Recommended Solutions.*

No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
1.	Geographic plots will need ownship and target course and speed data specified w.r.t. ground, while conventional tactical plots (e.g., like those on CCS) will require ownship and target course and speed specified w.r.t. the water mass in which the submarine resides (with the assumption that all platforms in the water mass experience the same movement of the water mass).	Area 4 related information types will be specified w.r.t. ground, while most of the remaining Area displays will use information types specified w.r.t. water mass.
2.	Accurate data for ownship course and speed w.r.t. ground, as well as latitude/longitude position, may be problematic when dived.	Ownship course and speed w.r.t. ground will rely on INS/GPS data. When GPS data is available (e.g., when submarine is at periscope depth or above), INS/GPS is quite accurate. However, when dived, GPS is not available, and only the course and speed w.r.t. water mass is precisely measured, while course and speed w.r.t. ground must be determined using estimates for speed and direction of the water mass (including from tables/charts of current). Consequently, INS data for position may be of limited accuracy. This is all part of the “Pool of Error” estimate integrated into SDM, which itself may evolve pending possible future upgrades to SDM.



No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
3.	Contact position on submarine systems is never shown in the context of geographic plots, i.e., in latitude/longitude plots (with the exception of when contacts are part of independently presented AIS data). Instead, contact position is shown w.r.t. ownship on what amounts to a locally flat Cartesian coordinate system.	To present CCS determined contact position data on a geographic plot, it would be necessary to add a module to IID that could convert CCS contact position data to latitude/longitude. Knowing ownship latitude/longitude (from ownship data) would allow orientation of the contact data within a geographic plot, and then suitable conversion of Cartesian flat-earth data on a contact to a curved coordinate system would be required to determine latitude/longitude of the contacts. However, it should be noted that when dived, the inherent inaccuracy of ownship data will also translate to similar inaccuracy in the converted contact position data.
4.	The information type for “Air Quality” (No. 3) was not specific about what aspects of air quality would be reported.	O2, CO2 and pressure levels can be routinely monitored on Analox; CO levels can be monitored by Draeger tubes during damage control.
5.	LMC noted several IID information types (Nos. 41, 83, 84, 159, 160) that were included in the Virtual Victoria Data Model (reference [2]) for which there was no relevant description in the IID Design Document (reference [1]).	These information types were included in the IID Information Matrix.
6.	The IID Design Document (reference [1]) tends to use “contact” and “COI” interchangeably for many of its information types, when in fact the COIs are a designated set of contacts, which are therefore a subset of all contacts.	Unless otherwise specified, we have treated those IID information types listed as “contact/COI” in the description as applying in general to a contact. Information type No. 146 is a Boolean that can be used to designate whether a given contact has been identified as a COI.
7.	The IID Design Document (reference [1]) tends to refer to information types as “relative bearing” (Nos. 93, 104, 105, 110) in instances that really involve what is designated as “true bearing” in sensors/CCS terminology.	These information types have been re-labeled as “true bearing”, and the sources that supply them also consider true bearing.



No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
8.	IID information type No. 140 deals with “Sensors holding contact”. However, there is no simple way to provide access to data directly from sensors. Furthermore, even the concept of a primary “reporting” sensor is not really used or maintained in CCS, apart from perhaps a verbal instruction to an operator to stop cutting contacts through to CCS. A similar issue is involved in the determination of “Previous Sensor Fixes” (No. 97).	DRDC should clarify the intended purpose of this information type. If it is sufficient to know what sensors are cutting data to CCS, this can be fairly easily interpreted from the proposed IID use of CCS 876 Unicast data by just monitoring what sensor data is being updated in the Unicast message stream. Any other interpretation requiring access directly to sensor data would be difficult to implement.
9.	Unlike the weapons status data that is available to CCS 876 via the Weapon System Data Bus, there is no equivalent broadcast of SSE status data. Consequently, there is no convenient method to convey SSE related data directly to IID.	SSE status/inventory will only be available to IID by manual input or manual data collection.
10.	There is an IID information type (No. 119) that represents the sonar waterfall display. At best, if the waterfall display video could be output from the sonar, there would be no way to present only the waterfall portion and exclude the menus that are also a part of the video display.	If the waterfall displays are required, it will probably be necessary to include the menus that are part of these sonar displays.
11.	No suitable source of altitude is currently available. Consequently, the “contact altitude” IID information type (No. 84) has no source for data in a submarine system.	At best, an operator or Command estimate could be made about contact altitude and manually input to IID.
12.	Contact behaviour is not analyzed or maintained systematically or in any automated manner by current submarine systems. Consequently, there is no source for IID information types “COI change behaviour” (No. 106) and “Contact/COI recent behaviour” (No. 114).	The raw contact data that can be used to perform the situation assessment to determine contact behaviour is potentially provided to IID (via CCS 876 Unicast). It is therefore feasible to develop modules in the IID that would perform the requisite behaviour analysis.

No.	Issues and Observations	Recommended Solution
13.	In CCS 876, tracks either are or are not included on the Threat Tote (up to 8 tracks can be assigned). No attempt is made to assign a quantitative threat value or relative ranking of the threats. Consequently, there is no source for IID information type “Threat level associated with COI” (No. 115) beyond a simple “threat/not a threat” designation for a contact.	Apart from whether or not a contact is on the CCS Threat Tote, any relative or quantitative evaluation of the threats would have to be done in an IID module using the CCS 876 Unicast data potentially available to IID. The only alternative would be Command designations about threat level that would be manually input to the IID.
14.	We noted minor differences in many of the information types between the units for data as needed by the IID and the units in which the data is provided by the system source. Common examples of the variations are metres vs. feet, Nautical Miles vs. yards, degrees vs. radians, and Knots vs. yards/sec.	These are simple unit conversions that should be coded as part of the IID interface modules that receive and process the data provided by the submarine system sources.
15.	IID information types No. 86 and 87 present data at the IID in hours, but the source information is measured as a percentage.	To present the required units for the data at the IID (i.e., in hours), in addition to the measured source data (specified as a percentage), it will be necessary to have a baseline value for total battery capacity to make the conversion to hours.
16.	No bathy and ray path plot history data is maintained for the IID in the available design documents.	We have proposed means to make bathy/ray path data available to the IID. It is recommended that a historical record of this data be maintained by the IID.

## 4 Conclusions

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### 4.1 Summary of Findings

An IID Information Matrix was produced (see Annex A) that describes 183 unique information types needed by the IID. For each of these, we identified potential submarine system source(s), recommended method(s) to make this information available to the IID, and listed properties of the information types, both as needed by the IID and as available from the source.

The primary areas of new development to support making important information available to the IID are:

1. Provide an interface module, likely best suited as part of the IID software, which would receive, interpret and parse CCS 876 Unicast data. This interface is not a complicated programming problem (a related parser has been developed, as per reference [5], for other tasks), yet would make available to IID almost any data processed by CCS 876 (including most of the data passed to it from sensors and weapons).
2. Introduce several remote devices (e.g., tablet or laptop), and develop relevant applications for them, to provide data for IID information types that would require manual data collection or result from planning activities whose results would otherwise not be available to the IID.
3. Modify the IID software to read, store, and display/process as needed data corresponding to “a priori” information supplied to various submarine systems that is also needed by IID. This “a priori” data should be loaded onto IID separately when also loading on the originally intended submarine systems. In addition, it may be beneficial to convert data that currently exists only in a hardcopy format to an electronic format that could be used as needed on the IID, or the suggested remote devices.
4. Modify the IID software so that all historical data needed by the IID can be stored internally to the IID. Where there is a stated need for historical data, means have been suggested to make the real-time versions of this data available to IID. IID should be suitably modified to record, maintain, and access this data as needed.
5. Provide for manual entry into the IID of appropriate data, including most Command inputs, information that cannot be otherwise feasibly obtained from submarine systems, and data that is specifically intended as IID control inputs separate from any submarine system.
6. Introduce AIS data into the IID geographic display (Area 4) as a distinct layer, separate from other CCS based contact data that is displayed.

An analysis of the IID Information Matrix pointed out a variety of potential issues about the IID information types and how to make the data for them available to the IID. These issues are listed in Table 1. Also provided in this table is a recommended solution for each of these issues.

## 4.2 Discussion of Outstanding Issues

The following are issues that arose from this study, but for which there were no specific LMC recommendations to resolve:

1. Not much information was available in the IID reference documentation made available to LMC concerning the “Allowed Staleness” of the various information types as needed by the IID, so this field is largely designated as Unknown in the IID Information Matrix.
2. The IID information type properties of accuracy of the information type needed by the IID and accuracy of the information as provided by the source were eliminated from consideration due to lack of information in the available IID design documentation for the former, and because of the difficulty in accessing the information and Classified nature of the data when it is available for the latter. Consequently, no inconsistencies between accuracy needed by IID and accuracy available from source were examined. If this is critical information, then it will be necessary to acquire more detailed documentation on both the IID design, and performance specs and analysis on the submarine information sources.
3. No practical source of information is available for the following IID information types:
  - a. Contact altitude (No. 84 in the IID Information Matrix).
  - b. COI change behaviour (No. 106).
  - c. Contact/COI recent behaviour (No. 114).
  - d. Threat level associated with COI (No. 115).

For items b through d, if the IID adopts the recommended use of CCS 876 Unicast data, then all the raw data would be available to develop appropriate situation and threat assessment modules as part of the IID to make these types of evaluations possible as part of IID function.

4. Lack of documentation on SDM limits the insight LMC can provide on the use of SDM as a source for relevant IID information types, the methods by which information can be made available from SDM, and the properties of the SDM-related IID information types. However, LMC has sufficient fundamental understanding of SDM that our key recommendations and conclusions regarding sources and methods of availability for IID information types that could potentially involve SDM would not be substantially altered. In particular, items 4 and 7 in Section 3.2 present alternative approaches for supplying information to the IID that might otherwise have to be drawn from SDM.
5. For those IID information types that have the source listed as SDM, it should be recognized that there is no simple way to make SDM data electronically available to IID. In some cases, data thought of as SDM-related has already been alternatively sourced in the IID Information Matrix. For example:
  - a. “a priori” data held at SDM (e.g., charts) could alternately be loaded on IID when loading on SDM.

- b. External data read into SDM can simultaneously be read into IID, e.g., AIS.
- c. Some planning capabilities that use or produce information that could appear on SDM may be more suitably done on remote devices, as discussed earlier.

However, where there is no reasonable alternative to SDM for the IID to acquire data, it should be noted that there are immediate plans for a hardware upgrade to SDM. This may provide an opportunity for suitable ECs to SDM to make any necessary data available to IID. A further investigation would need to be conducted on the scope of changes to be made to SDM, and whether changes required for IID could be accommodated. In the interim, any information needed from SDM would likely have to be obtained via manual input. Fortunately, our other recommended courses of action for obtaining data related to the IID have minimized this requirement.

- 6. LMC reviewed high level documents for the CSS (e.g., reference [4]), but there was not much detail in the available documentation about new subsystems that might be integrated to the CSS and have data that may be relevant to the IID. Most of our projections about the CSS as a source of data and the means to provide it to the IID are based on our working knowledge of the current Surveillance System and the general information in the indicated reference documents. As more detailed design and interface specifications for the CSS come available, it may be feasible to update the methods to provide data to the IID for a few of the relevant IID information types. Regardless, in the IID Information Matrix, any information type for which the Source is specified as “CSS” will likely require additional design changes to the CSS to enable such information to be output to the IID.

### **4.3 Recommended Way Ahead**

The following items are LMC’s primary recommendations for the way ahead in providing information from submarine systems to the IID:

- 1. Implement an interface to CCS 876 Unicast, likely as a module within IID software.
- 2. It was recommended that several “remote devices” (e.g., tablet, laptop) should be introduced to provide data for IID information types related to manual data collection, some planning activities, etc., as described in the IID Information Matrix. It is suggested that there probably should be a more general investigation of various submarine activities and processes that could benefit from various automated support tools on remote devices, for which the applications and devices needed for IID would be an important, but properly coordinated, subset. This would obviously benefit the IID in that data for IID information types that might not otherwise be available would be provided. However, it would simultaneously improve the capabilities and performance of the applications transferred to and performed on these remote devices, and thereby benefit overall VCS performance.
- 3. Develop a suitable interface for the IID to be able to receive AIS data, and update the IID displays to be able to incorporate the AIS data as suggested in Section 3.2 item 8.

4. Determine whether there are any indicated sources of “a priori” data (particularly those that may exist only in a hard-copy format) that should be converted to a format that is useable by the IID, and develop an appropriate interface for the IID to use this data.
5. LMC is currently implementing a significant upgrade to the Tactical Weapons Systems Trainer (TWS) in S17 at CFB Halifax, to be completed in FY13/14. The primary objective for the upgrade is to facilitate overall integration testing of current fitted systems with future Combat Systems ECs. Once the upgrade is complete, the TWS would be an ideal location to develop and validate the proposed methods to make information required by the IID available from submarine systems. This would hold especially for next generation systems that will be available for testing in the TWS prior to any other venue. Furthermore, the Submarine Division staff and students could/would readily provide feedback on concepts in aid of any formal project progression. It is recommended that in the short term (within the next FY) DRDC Atlantic undertake to produce prototype IID hardware and software to fit in the TWS, and develop the Unicast interface that will ultimately take data from the CCS 876 Tech Refresh System to be installed in the TWS Q2 14. At the same time, other suggested methods to utilize system sources available in the TWS can be investigated and developed as appropriate. This work could be done in parallel with the VCS backbone refresh currently being designed by Lockheed Martin.
6. Consideration could be given to the following three fitted sensor systems (with recommended upgrades in bold) for input to the IID through the Combat System LAN:
  - a. 2004 Sound Velocity (SV) Meter upper/lower sound (**A-D both outputs broadcast to CS LAN**).
  - b. Ownship Noise (OSN) Hydrophones discrete data (**A-D all outputs broadcast to CS LAN**).
  - c. 189 Cavitation Indicator (**A-D single output broadcast to CS LAN**).

Individually, these upgraded continuous outputs would provide significant platform self and situational awareness, presumably a goal of the IID. A simple combining algorithm could be developed to add considerably more value.

## References

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- [1] Human Systems Inc. 2011. Conceptual Design for the C2 Information Integration Display. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic.
- [2] Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic. 2013. Virtual Victoria Data Model. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic - Unpublished.
- [3] Human Systems Inc. 2012. Assumptions and Specifications Matrix. Defence Research and Development Canada, Atlantic - Unpublished.
- [4] DND Canada. 2011. HMI Software Design Document Central Surveillance System (CSS). DND Canada.
- [5] Lockheed Martin MS2. 5 August 2010. Data Gathering System Analysis Tool (DGSAT) Version 3.4 User's Guide. Lockheed Martin INT-09-030.
- [6] Lockheed Martin MS2. 5 August 2010. Data Gathering System Format Document (Technical) For the Victoria Class Submarine Fire Control System. Lockheed Martin INT-09-031.
- [7] Lockheed Martin MS2. 19 September 2008. Victoria SFCS Network Study (Task 2) Report (Final). Contract W8482-071036/001/QF.

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## **Annex A   IID Information Matrix File**

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The results of Tasks 1 and 2 were recorded in the IID Information Matrix. A description of the fields used to organize these results is provided in Section 3.1.

\* Info Item is redundant  
 \* Info Item is accounted for

Purple text = Issues to be addressed by ERDC

Properties of Information for ID			Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which it is Available					Prioritization of Multiple Systems		Comment						
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Policy/Subscribe Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	
1	DTG: Time of Day	Area 1					NTP XLI	Yes	NMEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard data	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located next to SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Hz, Mins, Secs	UNCLASS	NI	The NTP Time Server provides data to the LAN1 Ethernet Switch (A1A5) via RJ45 Ethernet at 100 Mbps. The LAN1 Ethernet Switch would be beneficial to utilize the NTP Server to reduce any sync and delay issues.
2	DTG: Date	Area 1	Hz, Mins, Secs	Seconds	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Ownership Message	Seconds	Seconds	Hz, Mins, Secs	UNCLASS	NI	The NTP Time Server provides data to the LAN1 Ethernet Switch (A1A5) via RJ45 Ethernet at 100 Mbps.
3	Air quality	Area 2, Area 7			Unk	What are they referring to as AIR QUALITY? Do you want to know if the atmosphere is in CO2, CO...readings. The graph shows a "PPM" reading but does to say to what.	NTP XLI	Yes	NMEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard data	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located next to SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Julian Date, Hz, Mins, Secs, 21.37.42.213	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
4	Air quality: CO level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1 Unk	Unk	New.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Drager - Manual Input by Radio Operations	Every 6 Hours	As dictated by Command, driven by Tactical Ops or Damage Control Situation	PPM	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
5	Air quality: CO2 level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1 Unk	Unk	New.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Drager - Manual Input by Radio Operations	Every 6 Hours	As dictated by Command, driven by Tactical Ops or Damage Control Situation	PPM	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
6	Air quality: CO level	Area 2, Area 7	PPM	1 Unk	Unk	New.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Avalox Monitor/Drager - Manual Input by Radio Operations	Every 6 Hours	As dictated by Command, driven by Tactical Ops or Damage Control Situation	PPM	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
7	Air quality limit	Area 2	PPM	1 Unk	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Drager - Manual Input by Radio Operations	As Required	As Required	PPM	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
8	Fuel level: fuel remaining	Area 2	Percentage	0.01 Slow	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Fixed Input in IID or Manual Input	As Required	As Required	PPM	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
9	Fuel level: low level fuel limit	Area 2	Percentage	0.01 Slow	Unk	Provided by Command, not a constant, value driven by operational commitments	Operator Input	No	N/A	Manual Input - Remote Input	N/A	Daily	Percentage	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
10	Battery (insurance current)	Area 2	Percentage	0.01 Fast	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	Fixed Input in IID or Manual Input	Unk	Unk	Percentage	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
11	Battery endurance limit	Area 2	Hours	0.1 Slow	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Command, driven by Tactical Ops or Damage Control Situation	Percentage	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
12	Pitch and Roll	Area 2	Hours	0.1 Slow	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Command, driven by Tactical Ops or Damage Control Situation	Percentage	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
13	Trim	Area 2	Degrees	0.1 Fast	Unk		NDOS	Yes	Primary Method: NMEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard data. Secondary Method: Synchro located on the back of CCS Consoles. Out of use.	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: NDOS.	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
Ownership: Manning and Ownership Course																
		Area 2	Degrees	0.1 Status Change	Unk	What really mean last "ownership course" Ownership "bearing" would only be relevant w.r.t. a reference point, which is likely not practical. (ID should really distinguish between OS course (and speed) w.r.t. ground and OS course (and speed) w.r.t. Water Mass Course (and speed) w.r.t. Water Mass bearing in Area 2.	Autopilot	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
Ownership Course w.r.t. Ground																
14	Ownership Course w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 2, Area 5- Roll flag	Degrees	1 Fast	Unk	New. This is the course applicable to Area 2.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Ownership Message	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.
Ownership Course w.r.t. Water Mass																
		Area 4) Area 5- Roll flag	Degrees	1 Fast	Unk		NDOS	Yes	NMEA-0183 using 100 Base-T Ethernet Standard data.	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1A5) located on the back of CCS Consoles. Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located next to SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees	UNCLASS	NI	The current method of retrieving the air quality monitor is a portable device which the operator must retrieve air quality levels from each designated time. Therefore, the operator would be required to manually enter the air quality results into the ID.

Properties of Information for ID							Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine System(s) in Which it is Available											
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Pubkey/Subscribe Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods (to Transfer Info to ID)	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Participation of Multiple Systems	Comment
15	Planned Route w.r.t. plan: "Planned Bearing Course" w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 2, Area 6 (Planned route/way plans)	Degrees	Unk	Unk	Should be labeled "Planned Course", NOT "Bearing".	SDM	No	N/A	Extract Data Electronically from SDM	Unk	Unk	Degrees	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	Requires major software EC to SDM to extract data from SDM. The workaround would be to manually extract the data.
16	Router angle	Area 2	Degrees	0.1 Feet	Unk	Now	Auto/Ext	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Degrees	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The RRM angle is currently a sailing function. The OMC/Auto/Ext angle is currently a sailing function. The RRM angle would be most likely be more feasible.
17	RPM	Area 2	RPM	1 Feet	Unk	Now	OMC	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Rev/Min	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The RRM is fed from EU1 on the Population Mobr. The OMC/Auto/Ext angle is currently a sailing function. The RRM angle would be most likely be more feasible.
18	Owship depth	Area 2, Area 3					CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Oversight Message	Seconds	Seconds	Feet	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Depth is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Depth".
19	Ownership depth	Area 2, Area 7	Meters	1 Feet	Unk	Will require info type for ownership depth. This item has been supplanted by the "Depth" value for top/bottom of depth bracket, "Sale" in the lower limit Chart Depth (read from some appropriate info type), a fixed depth, or some arbitrary number appropriate to scale.	NDOS	Yes	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Oversight Message	Seconds	Seconds	Meters	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Depth is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Depth".
20	Depth value for top of depth bracket	Area 2, Area 7	Meters	1 Feet	Fixed	This item has been supplanted by the "Depth" value for top/bottom of depth bracket, "Sale" in the lower limit Chart Depth (read from some appropriate info type), a fixed depth, or some arbitrary number appropriate to scale.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Fixed Input in ID or Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	This will be a fixed value set at a depth of 0 Meters.
21	Safe depth limit	Area 2, Area 7	Meters	1 Feet	Fixed	The depth bracket graphic indicates a light blue safe depth region (and dark blue unsafe depth region). We will need a specification for the bottom limit as safe depth.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Safe Depth Limit must be determined by Command and entered manually into the ID. The Safe Depth Limit will vary throughout deployments.
22	Planned Route w.r.t. plan: "Planned Speed" w.r.t. water mass	Area 2	Meters	Unk	Unk	Corresponding graphic will require current speed (from SFCS or ECP NS), which is covered in other info types. This line item (in the lower limit Chart Depth (read from some appropriate info type), a fixed depth, or some arbitrary number appropriate to scale) planned speed (which is separately accounted for below).	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Safe Depth Limit must be determined by Command and entered manually into the ID. The Safe Depth Limit will vary throughout deployments.
23	Planned Route w.r.t. plan: Maximum Speed	Area 2	Knots	0.1 State Change	Unk	New. Corresponding graphic for "Planned Router/way plans" requires maximum speed, which is not explicitly mentioned in Area 2. There is also a similar issue as with OS Course as to the need to differentiate Speed w.r.t. Water Mass.	SDM	No	N/A	Extract Data Electronically from SDM	Unk	Unk	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	Requires major software EC to SDM to extract data from SDM. The workaround would be to manually extract the data.
24	Owship Speed w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 2	Knots	Unk	Unk	Now.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	Unk	Unk	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Speed is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Speed".
25	Ownership Speed w.r.t. Ground	Area 2 (Area 4)	Knots	0.1 Feet	Unk	Area 2 graphic includes actual OS speed, which is not explicitly mentioned in Area 2. There is also a similar issue as with OS Course as to the need to differentiate Speed w.r.t. Water Mass.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Oversight Message	Seconds	Seconds	Yards/Second	0.001	CLASS	NI	High	The OS Speed can be obtained by connecting directly to the CCS consoles (A1AS) on the back to the CCS consoles at 100 Mbps/sec.
26	Speed value at top of speed bracket graphic	Area 2	Knots	0.1 State Change	Unk	Area 2 graphic used for "Planned Speed" will need input for current Speed w.r.t. water mass.	SDM	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Speed is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Speed".
27	Speed value at bottom of speed bracket graphic	Area 2	Knots	0.1 Feet	Unk	Area 2 graphic used for "Planned Speed" will need input for current Speed w.r.t. water mass.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Speed is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Speed".
28	Cavitation Speed	Area 2	Knots	0.1 Feet	Unk	Area 2 graphic used for "Planned Speed" will need input for current Speed w.r.t. water mass.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Sound Room Operations will determine Cavitation Speed by taking into account such things as depth. The operators could enter the value into the ID or provide an external link for the ID.
29	Idograph	Area 2	Knots	0.1 Feet	Unk	Area 2 graphic used for "Planned Speed" will need input for current Speed w.r.t. water mass.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	As Required	As Required	Knots	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	There is currently no simple way of extracting the data directly from the OMC without implementing an EC.
30	Grouper switch	Area 2	N/A	Position (State)	State Change	Area 2 graphic used for "Planned Speed" will need input for current Speed w.r.t. water mass.	OMC	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Unk	State	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	There is currently no simple way of extracting the data directly from the OMC without implementing an EC.
31	Owship position	Area 2, Area 4	N/A	Position (State)	State Change	Digital Lat/Long	OMC	No	N/A	See Comment	Unk	Unk	Unk	State	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Owship Position is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Position".
	Ownership depth	Area 3, Area 2	Decimal Degrees	0.0001 Feet	Unk	Digital Lat/Long	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Oversight Message	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees/Minute	0.00001	CLASS	NI	High	The Owship Position is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Oversight Message which identifies the "Position".
	Ownership depth	Area 3, Area 2	Decimal Degrees	0.0001 Feet	Unk	Digital Lat/Long	NDOS	Yes	N/A	Primary Method: CCS Ethernet Switch (A1AS) Secondary Method: Retrieve data from LAN1 Ethernet Switch located in front of SDM.	Seconds	Seconds	Degrees/Minute	0.00001	UNCLASS	NI	Low	Primary Method: Oversight Position can be obtained by connecting directly to the RAS Ethernet Switch (A1AS) on the back to the CCS consoles at 100 Mbps/sec. Secondary Method: Connect to LAN1 Switch.





[illegible]

Properties of Information for ID																			Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine System(s) in Which it is Available									
No	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Playback Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Participation of Multiple Systems	Comment										
78	Currents	Area 4 - Area 5-Rel Brg (True)	Knots	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	UNCLASS	NI	N/A											
79	Tidal charts (information: Date of tide charts; Date of start charts; Time when an area has been surveyed from Area 4)	Area 4	DTS	Unk	Unk		A Prior	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	Date	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A											
80	Tactical priorities: The wires	Area 4	N/A	Unk	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	As Required	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Tri Wires will be determined by the CO.										
81	Tactical priorities: The wires	Area 4	N/A	Unk	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Download Data into ID	Unk	Unk	As Required	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	Plot contact range and bearing from submarines position. This information would be plotted on a chart and the range would be created by the range provided by CCS.										
82	Connect track projection	Area 4	Decimal Degrees, Time	0.001 Seconds	Unk	New: Projected track, as suggested by Virtual VEC Data Model, but not clear if actually used in ID.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Multiple: Yards, Yards/Sec	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	Altitude is not measured or received by submarine systems. At best, a manual altitude estimate would be made.										
84	Connect altitude	Area 4	Fath	1 Unk	Unk	New: Altitude of contact, as suggested by Virtual VEC Data Model, but not clear if actually used in ID.	None	No	N/A	See Comment	N/A	N/A	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	See item 451										
85	Owship position	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	Fast	No data needed - this is the fixed centre of the plot.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Ownship Message	Seconds	Seconds	Decimals	0.00001	CLASS	NI	N/A	In order to produce the estimate in hours needed by the ID, will need an estimate of battery capacity. The battery endurance (Planned) will be calculated by the ID.										
86	Battery endurance (planned)	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Hours	0.1 Slow	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Command battery dips as required by operational station.	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	In order to produce the estimate in hours needed by the ID, will need an estimate of battery capacity.										
87	Battery endurance (current)	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Hours	0.1 Slow	Unk		Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Command battery dips as required by operational station.	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	In order to produce the estimate in hours needed by the ID, will need an estimate of battery capacity.										
88	Owship signature profile: Range of most detectable signature (strongest signature)	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	1 Unk	Unk	We need to identify multiple potential signature profiles that are dependent on situation (e.g. dived, snorkeling, firing, etc.), and identify how the 'signature' to be expected to detect the profile.	Manual Data Collection	No	N/A	Manual Input	N/A	As dictated by Command battery dips as required by operational station.	Percentage	1	UNCLASS	NI	N/A	The Range of most Detectable Signature is dependent upon the submarine's LOFAR signature that is available in the LOFAR range. The COI has a LOFAR capability.										
89	Closest acceptable distance	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	1 Unk	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input from Sound Room	As Required	As Required	Yards	100	CLASS	NI	N/A											
90	Depth bracket	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Yards	100	CLASS	NI	N/A											
	Connect COI contact/detection range	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Meters	1 Unk	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A											
91	Connect COI weapon range and type of weapon	Area 4 - Area 5-Rel Brg						No																				
	Connect COI classification	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk		Reference Library	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Yards	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A											
92	Uncertainty of current contact COI range	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk	Assume this is the uncertainty in the COI predicted range.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Multiple	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Uncertainty of current Contact COI Range is dependent upon the submarine's COI Range. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Range Error" using a 32-bit floating point.										
93	Connect COI relative true bearing	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk	Note that ID is using a "relative" bearing plot, but the bearing info it uses is normally relative to the true bearing, i.e., bearing w.r.t. true North.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Multiple	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Uncertainty of current Contact COI Range is dependent upon the submarine's COI Range. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Range Error" using a 32-bit floating point.										
94	Connect COI range estimate	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Decimeters	0.1 Unk	Unk	Separate from related info type in Area 3 (COI predicted range).	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Every 6 Seconds	Minute	Multiple	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Contact COI True Bearing is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Bearing Error" using a 64-bit floating point number with the Unit of radians. This data is also available in the TMA Message and identified as "Bearing" utilizing a 32-bit floating point.										
	Connect COI range estimate: Historical	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk	Source specified as ECOPNS in Design Doc. This data is the historical range estimate data should be the same source as range estimate data above, which was (SFCs). Historical data will likely be taken as an accumulation of current range estimate data to provide a more accurate range estimate type, requiring a different source, e.g., history database).	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Multiple	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Contact COI True Range Estimate is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Range" using a 64-bit floating point number with the Unit of meters. This data is also available in the TMA Message and identified as "Range" utilizing a 32-bit floating point.										
95	Closest point of approach (CPA): Predicted	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Nautical Miles	0.1 Unk	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Multiple Messages	Various	Various	Nautical Miles	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Closest Point of Approach (CPA) is calculated by UNICAST data.										
96	Time to CPA	Area 5 - Rel Brg	Seconds	1 Unk	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Multiple Messages	Various	Various	Seconds	1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Closest Point of Approach (CPA) is calculated by UNICAST data.										





Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine Systems in Which It is Available																		
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Display/ Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Participation of Multiple Systems	Comment
108	Contact COI symbol, contact COI course w.r.t. water mass, contact COI speed w.r.t. water mass	Area 5 - Rel Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	TTVC	No	N/A	Video feed from TTVC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Big Rate					Unk	Unk	Unk		Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
109	OS symbol, OS course w.r.t. water mass, OS speed w.r.t. water mass	Area 5 - Rel Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.												
		Area 2, Area 5-Rel Rng																
107	Periscope Imagery - Imagery (P.U.I.R.E. Video is captured & is known available)	Area 5 - Preview (Periscope Imagery, Recent Imagery, Recent Imagery)	N/A	Unk	Unk	Presumably historical imagery will just record these imagery views.												
108	Periscope Imagery - Periscope type	Area 5 - Preview	N/A	Unk	Unk													
109	Direction of periscope	Area 5 - Preview	N/A	Unk	Unk													
110	Periscope Imagery - Recent and historical imagery	Area 5 - Preview (Periscope Imagery, Recent Imagery)	Degrees	0.1 Unk		Presumably historical imagery is just a record of "current" imagery views, so it is just a matter of the database to store, not the source of data.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Periscope Message	When New Data Received	When New Data Received	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5 - Preview (Periscope Imagery, Recent Imagery)																
111	Track numbers	Area 5 - Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.												
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
112	COI level in mission documentation	Area 5 - Brg				New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.												
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
113	Contact COI true bearing	Area 5 - Brg	Degrees	0.1 Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
114	Contact COI predicted course w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 5 - Brg	Degrees	0.1 Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
115	Contact COI speed w.r.t. Water Mass	Area 5 - Brg	Degrees	0.1 Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
116	Contact COI track history	Area 5 - Brg	Knots	0.1 Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Readians	0.001	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
117	Contact COI recent behaviour	Area 5 - Brg	Various	Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	ID History Database	No	N/A	Historical Record of CCS UNICAST data sent to ID	Various	Various	Various	Various	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
118	Threat level associated with COI	Area 5 - Brg	N/A	Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	None	No	N/A	See Comment	Minute	Minute	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
119	Threat level associated with COI	Area 5 - Brg	Position (State)	N/A	Unk	New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS Command Input	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Multiple Messages	Various	Various	Various	Various	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
120	Threat level associated with COI	Area 5 - Brg	N/A	Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																
121	Threat level associated with COI	Area 5 - Brg	N/A	Unk		New ID Design document shows the Area 5 Bearing view has a velocity vector as part of the contact COI symbol, which will require constant updates to COI course & speed (w.r.t. water mass) info.	CCS Command Input	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Multiple Messages	Various	Various	Various	Various	CLASS	NI	N/A	The video feed can be obtained via the current TTVC feed. Search Periscope does not currently have a video feed.
		Area 5-Rel Rate, Area 5-Rel Rng, Area 5-Rel Rng																

Properties of Information for ID										Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine System(s) in Which it is Available									
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Playback Substrate Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	Participation of Multiple Systems	Comment	
118	Uncertainty of Contact/COI current bearing	Area 5 - Big Rate				It is called uncertainty in "bearing" but the description refers to it as "course".												The Contact uncertainty is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Bearing Error" using a 32-bit floating point number.	
119	Sound (waterfall) display	Area 5	Decimal Digits/sec	0.1	Unk	What sound are displayed only Bow, Sides or PHS, Flank, etc.? Only waterfall display? Or only one display per sonar? Video or digital feed?  If video feed, will it include the whole sonar display, including any menus, as opposed to just the waterfall display? In addition, as it is possible the video feed could be shifted around from a waterfall display?	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Radians	0.0001	CLASS	NI	N/A		
120	Time of next broadcast routine	Area 6	N/A	Unk	Unk	Extracted from Area 4 planned route.	Sensors	No	N/A	Video feed from PRS/SSU/2046	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	Direct Video feed from PRS/SSU/2046	
121	EIA at critical navigation points	Area 6, Area 4	Unk	Unk	Unk	Changes in course w.r.t. Ground, and depth.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
122	Planned route/way plans	Area 6	Changes	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
123	Who we need to be at particular locations	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
124	Orders from battle command	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
125	Mission orders	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
126	Navigation priorities	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
127	Tactical priorities	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
128	Best opportunity to transmit VISINT data via	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
129	Current task	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
130	Tactical plan	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
131	When to start	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
132	Details of inserting plan	Area 6	Unk	Unk	Unk		Planning Input	No	N/A	Command Input	As Required	As Required	Unk	Unk	CLASS	NI	N/A		
133	Time to next BATHY firing	Area 6, Area 3				Area 3 "Time of next BATHY firing" will be included in the BATHY data stream.												The Weapon state is transmitted via UNICAST to a determined IP address. This data would be available in the Mk48 Mod4 Telem Message identified as "Weapon State" or using a 32-bit flag representing True or False.	
133	Weapons state	Area 7, Area 2				Specifies whether or not the weapon is armed.													
		Area 7, Area 6				May need to clarify what exactly is meant by "armed" (e.g., "Safe" vs "Arm" vs "Fire").													
	Depth of water	Area 7, Area 3	N/A	Unk	Unk	Charred Depth is compared to a depth warning value. Also need to specify the warning depth.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Mk48 Mod4 Telem Message	0.25 Seconds	0.25 Seconds	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A		
134	Warning depth	Area 7	Meters	1	Fixed	New. Used by Depth of Water alert.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	Meters	0.1	CLASS	NI	N/A	The Warning Depth would be entered by Command.	
	Depth bracket	Area 7, Area 2				We assume these alerts are based on reported or COI information determined.													
	Potential threats / Type of threat and safety coverages (esp. Special approach)	Area 7				New. Whenif alert has been acknowledged as a suggested by Virtual VIC Data Model.													
135	Adverse edge alert	Area 7		Unk	Unk	New. Whenif alert has ended, as suggested by Virtual VIC Data Model.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	N/A		
136	End alert	Area 7		Unk	Unk	New. Whenif alert has ended, as suggested by Virtual VIC Data Model.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A		
137	List of COIs	Area 8				New. ID Design Doc tends to use "contact" instead of "COI" interchangeably when in fact a "COI" is a particular type of contact we want to investigate. Therefore, we need a list to specify what COIs should be considered.												The classification confidence level are roughly determined by the following factors: If classified visual + EW, Intercept or sonar (BB, LOPAR, DEMON), 100% (i.e. CERT) If classified visual only (range, weather, or time of day (LOPAR, DEMON), 85% (i.e. PROB) If classified sonar (BB) + EW or LOPAR, 75% (i.e. PROB) If classified sonar (BB) + intercept or DEMON, 60% (POSS) If classified sonar (BB) only, 40% (i.e. POSS).	
	Other contacts speed, course, bearing, Organize all contacts by domain	Area 8 - Contact Mgt. (Speed, Course, Bearing elsewhere)	N/A	N/A	Unk	User other reports of Contact Speed, Course and Bearing. Could use reports from Sonar or SFCS.	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A		
	Track number	Area 8 - Contact Mgt. Area 3, Area 4, Area 5 (Rel. elsewhere)				Assume this is just a sort/filter on info received from Area 8.													
138	COI Classification/University of COI classification	Area 8 - Contact Mgt. Area 3, Area 4, Area 5 (Rel. elsewhere)				In what format is uncertainty in classification data to continuous, etc.?													
	COI classification (Logistics, Category, Platform)	Area 8 - Contact Mgt. Area 3, Area 4, Area 5 (Rel. elsewhere)	N/A	N/A	Unk		Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A		
139	COI data: Show trials on contact	Area 8 - Contact Mgt.	N/A	N/A	Unk	Assume the trials are measured values (e.g., from sound room).	Command Input	No	N/A	Manual Input - Remote input from sound room	As Required	As Required	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	N/A	Information will be provided by Sound Room.	





Properties of Information for ID				Properties of Required ID Information in the Submarine System(s) in Which it is Available										Properties of Multiple Systems		Comment	
No.	ID Info Definition	ID Display Ref (Area)	Units	Resolution	Allowed States	Comment	Submarine System	Pubkey/ Subsystem Done	Transmission Format	Potential Methods to Transfer Info to ID	Time Between Data Refresh Within System	Update Rate of Info Sent From System	Units	Resolution	Security Designation	Constraints	
178	Weapon state: Weapon details and target details	Area 8 - Weapons	N/A	Unk	Unk		CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Mk48 Mod4 Weapon Readback Message	0.25 Seconds	0.25 Seconds	N/A	N/A	CLASS	NI	See Item #170.
179	Time that information about contacts was gathered	Area 8 - Weapons	Seconds	-1 Unk	Unk	No external data required.	CCS	No	N/A	CCS UNICAST - Threat Message	Minute	Minute	Seconds	0.001	CLASS	NI	The Time that information about contacts was gathered via UNICAST to a submarine system. This data would be available in the Threat Message identified as "Last Update" using a 64-bit double floating point number. This is the system time in seconds when this solution was last updated.
180	Scal bar	Area 8 - Weapons	N/A	N/A	Unk										UNCLASS	NI	
COI Records																	
181	Watchlist Boolean	Area 8	N/A	N/A	Unk	New - TIF setting as to whether contact is a Watchlist entry, as per Virtual VIC Data Model.	ID Control Input	No	N/A	ID Design Dependent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	Does not require information from submarine system.
182	Watchlist Information	Area 8	N/A	N/A	Unk	New - Specify the information to be displayed in watchlist, as per Virtual VIC Data Model. ID Design Doc doesn't provide details.	ID Data	No	N/A	ID Design Dependent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNCLASS	NI	Does not require information from submarine system.
183	Automatic Identification System (AIS)	Area 4	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	Unk		AIS	No	N/A	Automatic Identification System (AIS)	2 - 10 Seconds	2 - 10 Seconds	Decimal Degrees	0.0001	UNCLASS	NI	The AIS can receive vessel Maritime Service identity, Position, Course, Speed, Heading, Positional Accuracy, Course Over Ground, True Heading, True bearing at own position and UTC Time of Day. AIS data includes: Vessel Name, MMSI, Type of Ship, Dimensions of ship, Name of ship, Type of ship, Dimensions of ship, Location of ship, Destination and ETA.

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## List of symbols/abbreviations/acronyms/initialisms

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A-D	Analog to Digital
AIS	Automatic Identification System
BSS	Bathymetric Sampling System
C&PO	Chief and Petty Officer
CCS	Command and Control System
CFB	Canadian Forces Base
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO	Commanding Officer
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COI	Contact of Interest
CS	Combat System
CSS	Central Surveillance System
CWA	Cognitive Work Analysis
DGS	Data Gathering System
DND	Department of National Defence
DRDC	Defence Research & Development Canada
EC	Engineering Change
ECPINS	Electronic Chart Precision Integrated Navigation System
ESM	Electronic Support Measures
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FY	Fiscal Year
GFI	Government Furnished Information
GPS	Global Positioning System
IID	Information Integration Display
INS	Inertial Navigation System
IP	Internet Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network
LMC	Lockheed Martin Canada
N/A	Not Applicable

Nav O	Navigation Officer
O2	Oxygen
Op O	Operations Officer
OSN	Ownship Noise
R&D	Research & Development
SDM	SHINNADS Dual Monitor
SHINNADS	Shipboard Integration Navigation and Display System
SV	Sound Velocity
TWS	Tactical Weapon System [Trainer]
Unk	Unknown
VCS	Victoria Class Submarine
w.r.t.	With Respect To